

Q. # 1808

Document No. 5514

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (N.F.I.S.) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

"Statement of R.J.HENSEL, 2nd Lt. of Inf., Inspector 1st. class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at MENADO, dd. BANDOENG the 16th of November 1945, signed A.W.BOR, examining magistrate," OM/228/M,

which document is a part of the official records of the N.F.I.S.

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEEED, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

On this day, Friday the 16th of November 1945 there appeared before me

Mr. A.W. Bor, examining magistrate

a person, who on demand declared to be

Hensel R.J.

age 44 years, now 2nd liut. of infantry, occupation inspector 1st class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at Menado, and who made the following statement:

In the night of 12/13 January 1942 I was at Tondano together with some other military men, among others Mr. van der Meulen, manager of the wireless plant at that place and Mr. Spruyt, technician in the P.T.T., in a house waiting for the motorcar that was sent to fetch us and to bring us back to our unit, from which we were cut off. At about 5 o'clock in the morning the japs marched into the town mentioned above and a short time afterwards a japanese patrol came along and banged at the windows of the houses in our neighbourhood to ascertain if there were any soldiers in the houses. This happened also at the house where we were staying, upon which I immediately went out and reported ourselves to the commander of the patrol. Observing the badge of the townguard on my uniform and after my explanations he ordered us to stay where we were and to keep quiet, saying that most likely we would be ordered to guard the town. For two days I stayed in this house; in the afternoon of the third day all of a sudden the house was surrounded and searched. After that we were handcuffed, kicked and beaten, and ordered to take off our shoes, whereupon we were marched off in a downpour to the military post at Tondano which we reached by way of several subordinate stations-where we were also maltreated every time-and where we found allready assembled 10 or 15 colleagues, including some officers, also handcuffed the same as we. From here we were sent by truck, still handcuffed, to Langoan, the place where the headquarters for the whole Minahassa were established. After our arrival at these headquarters we had to wait for several hours, still handcuffed and sopping wet, before we were tried at last at 8 o'clock in the evening by some officers. An official report of this trial was drawn up. My purse, containing an amount of several thousand guilders, which had been left me by former searches was confiscated on this occasion and a note made of this confiscation in the official report. After this our handcuffs were taken off and for the night we were housed in a little native house. Next morning we were transported to Menado, where they locked us up in the prison for natives on trial. We found in this prison assembled about 100 European and 400 to 500 native prisoners of war. Concerning the bedding: with 12 to 16 persons we were locked in cells with a normal capacity of 6 persons; neither mats nor clothing were issued. Food: the first few days some ship's biscuits, after that three times a day one ball consisting of dry-boiled rice-naturally no utensils for eating were issued-and next we had to cook for ourselves for which purpose we received every day a handfull of black-burned rice, boiling from a burnt go-down. At the same time "kankong" stalks were issued as vegetables, but as a rule these had lain somewhere for several days already. Hygienic conditions. we had to fetch our water from a well situated between the lavatories and in consequence seriously polluted, because the number of lavatories was quite insufficient and so they overflowed.

Treatment: Maltreatments at the hands of the jap guards were the order of the day. Especially a certain Y.M.Da., governor of the prison, was a continuous offender, using for this purpose a leather whip, the end of which was made heavier with a ball of lead.

Medical treatment: none. There were some physicians among us, but they had no medicines at all, although there were about 60 to 80 malaria patients among us. Further there were two severe cases of dysentery. Both patients regularly dirtied themselves, being too weak to go to the lavatories, so we had to carry them there. Dr. Borstlap several times approached the governor by the mouth of the interpreter with an urgent request to dispense medicines without any result. Next he wrote several open letters to the same authority. These letters were handed to the guard and immediately torn up. At last some jap officers came to look over the prison, one of whom Dr. Borstlap identified by his distinctives as a medical officer. Dr. Borstlap jumped out of his cell and buttonholed this jap medical officer, calling his attention to the two dysentery cases. By order of this jap officer the two dysentery cases were isolated and Dr. Borstlap told off as nursing orderly, which meant that he had to do the dirty washing and empty the bedpans, because no medicines were given to him. The treatment was reserved to the jap doctor. Firstly both patients did not get any food at all for some days, then during the next days a little ricewater and at last some injections. Yet both patients recovered. At the same time Dr. Borstlap tried to get some quinine for the numerous malaria patients but in vain. Very often it happened that one of this patients could not reach the lavatory on account of weakness, with the result that all malaria patients had to parade to receive a sound thrashing. Often maltreatment happened as a result of our misunderstanding japanese orders.

Executions: In February 1942 Mr. Been, local manager of the Moluksche Handel My, and President of the Committee for legal intercourse in times of war, was executed. He was charged with the embezzlement of money in his latter capacity. First he was severely maltreated and next-I did not see this myself but heard it from native eye-witnesses-beheaded. Further were executed Mr. Lie Been Yet together with his two sons, all residing at Manado. In the prison there was one cell with a superscription in japanese characters meaning "deserving death". At the beginning of March 1942 there were in this cell 18 persons locked up, mostly native soldiers, but at least one Indo-European. I knew that two of them were punished for an attempt to escape; they were severely maltreated, to wit bound together back to back they were placed in the sunshine every day till the evening when they were returned to their cell. As a rule they collapsed from exhaustion and were put on their legs again by means of kicking and thrashing. For 6 or 7 days the 18 men in this cell got no food at all; after that for a fortnight daily one mug of water and every other day one ball of dry-boiled rice. At the end of this period they were executed. Some days before prisoners of war were ordered to dig pits and some native eye-witnesses furnished particulars of the execution.

During March 1942 Capt. Kroon together with two native soldiers and five European N.C.O.'s was caught. Up to that moment this officer had succeeded to stay at large with his faithful band and to conduct a guerilla warfare



against the japs. Capt. Kroon and the two native soldiers were housed in the prison with us; the five N.C.O.'s, among whom Cosijn, were executed according to him. This was also officially communicated to us by the jap. On April 15 we-Europeans-were evacuated to the POW camp at Makassar exceptir. de Wolff, employed by V & W, commander of the destruction unit, Mr. de Jong, official in the Sea fishery, Mr. Lubbers and major Schimmeler. The last named two persons arrived at a later date in our camp at Makassar and told us that the first named two were executed after our departure.

Witnesses: Lieut. Noltenius de Man  
" W. Lammers  
" Sachumsky  
Capt Klooster

Executed at Bandoeng on the 16th of November 1945  
signed A.W.Bor

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

O M / 二二八 / M 二二九

書類番號五五一四

本日、一九四五年十一月十六日、金曜日ニ、余  
即チ副官エイ、ダウリユワ、ボア氏 / Mr. A. W.  
BOR / ノ園前ニ於テ通信總務占領軍第一級檢閱  
官、メナド郵便局長、現在、歩兵少尉アール、  
ゼイ ヘンセル / HENSEL R. J. / ト籍スルモノ年  
齡四十四才ハ要求ニヨリ出頭ノ上次ノ頃迄ヲ行  
へり。

一九四二年一月十二、三日ノ夜私ハ數名ノ軍  
人其ノ中ニハ同地ノ無線工場ノ支配人フアン、  
テル、ムウレン / VANDER MEULEN / 氏及ビ通信總  
務局技師スフルイト氏 / SHRYVE / モ居マシタガ該  
家ノ内デ、我々ヲ迎レテ歸リ我々が連絡ヲ通  
サレタ我々ノ都廳ニ送リ返ス様ニト派遣サレタ  
自動車ヲ待合ハセテ居マシタ。朝ノ五時頃、日  
本軍ハ上記ノ市街ニ進軍シテ來マシタ。其後  
ラクスルト日本軍巡視隊ガヤツテ來テ我々ノ隣  
家ノ窓ヲ其ノ家ニ兵士ガ居ルカラ確カメル爲メ  
ニドンドント叩キマシタ。

此レガ、我々が留マツテ居タ家ニモ亦行ハレタ  
ノデ、之ニ應ジテ私ハ直チニ外ニ出テ行ツテ巡

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2. ★

視長ニ我々ノ事ヲ報告シマシタ。

私ノ正屋ノ上ノ市警衛ノ徽章ニ氣ガツイテ私が  
説明ラシタ後彼ハ、我々が恐ラク市街ヲ警備ニ  
當ル様命ゼラレルダラウト云ツテ、我々が居ッ  
タ家ニ留マツテ居テ静カニシテ居ル様ニト命ジ  
マシタ。二日間我々ハ其ノ家ニ留マツテ居マシ  
タ。三日目ノ午後突然同家屋ハ包圍サレ家捜シ  
ラサレマシタ。其後我々ハ手錠ヲカケラレ隠ラ  
レタリ隠ラレマシタ。ソシテ靴ヲヌグ様ニ命  
ゼラレマシタ。其ノ上、森雨ノ中ヲトンドノ  
/HONDA/ノ車ノ駐屯所ヘ行進シマシタ。

我々ハ途中幾ツカノ駐屯所ヲ經由シテ其處ニ  
到着シマシタガ其處ニ亦辱待ヲ受ケマシタ。ソ  
シテ、其處デ我々ハ数人ノ將校モ入レテ十人乃  
至十五名ノ仲間ヲ見出シマシタガ此等モ亦我々  
ト同様ニ手錠ヲカケラレテ居マシタ。其處カラ  
我々ハ手錠ヲカケラレタ僅全ミナハサ/MIYAHARA  
ISSA/地方本部ノ設置シテアルランゴア/ANG  
LOAN/々デトラツクテ送ラレマシタ。

我々が其ノ本部ニ到着後、夜ノ八時ニヤットノ  
コト数人ノ將校ニ取調ヲ受ケルマデ数時間モ、  
手錠ヲハメラレ、ツブ濡レノ儘デ待タナケレバ  
ナリマセンデシタ。此取調ノ正式報告ハ作成サ



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レマシタ。

私ノ以千キルダ一ノ金額ガ入ツテ居ル金入レハ前  
同ノ身位檢査ノ時ニハ私ニ預サレテ居リマシタガ  
此度ハ収容サレマシタ。ソシテ、此ノ公武報告ニ  
ハ、此ノ没収ニ關スル備考ガ記サレテアリマシタ。  
此ノ後私ノ手帳ハ停カレマシタ。其ノ夜ハ我々ハ  
少サイ原住民ノ家ニ収容サレマシタ。其翌朝我々  
ハメナド / MEMADO / ニ送ラレマシタ。其處デ、裁判  
ノ上、原住民ヲ収容スル監獄ニ監禁サレマシタ。  
我々ハ此ノ監獄デ百名ノ以內人ト四、五百名ノ原住  
民ノ俘虜ガ集メラレテ居ルノヲ見出シマシタ。

寢床ニ付シテハ、普通六人ノ収容力ノアル監房  
ニ十二名乃至十六名ヲ監禁サレマシタ。ソシテ、  
綿布トモ敷布トモ支給サレマセンデシタ。

食料 最初ノ數日ハ船艙用ビスケットヲ若干、其  
後ハ、ボロボロニ乾イタ廻リ飯ガ一ケ、一日三回  
支給サレマシタ。

勿論食料類ノ支給ハアリマセンデシタ。

其後ハ自分選テ調理ヲシナケレバナリマセンデシ  
タ。其ノ爲メニ、焼失倉庫カラ持テ出シタ、眞黒  
焦ノ米、一下筒ヲ我々ハ毎日受取リマシタ。同時ニ  
野菜トシテハ「カシコン」 / KANKOENG / Tin 水中ニ  
生ル一種ノ野菜ノノ莖ガ支給サレマシタガ、然シ

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4.

此等ハ必ス何時デモ餌ニ依リ日間何處カニ覓ツテアツタモノデシタ。

衛生状態 我々ハ我々ノ飲料水ヲ便所ト便所ノ間ニアル井戸カラ汲ンテ來ナケレバナリマセンデシタカラ其結果非常ニ不潔デアリマシタ。其理由ハ便所ノ数ガ不充分デアリマシタカラ便所ハ汚レテ居マシタ。

待遇 日本兵ノ監守ノ手ニヨル虐待ハ日常ノ出來事デアリマシタ。就中典獄ノ山田某/YAMADA/常舊犯テ常ニ先端ヲ鉛玉ヲ重味ヲ付ケタ草ノ根ヲ此ノ目的ノ爲メニ使用シテ居リマシタ。

囚徒手當 皆無、我々仲間ニハ數名ノ醫師ガ居リマシタガ約六十名乃至八十名ノマラリヤ患者ガ我々ノ内ニ居ツテモ彼等ハ醫藥ヲ少シモ持ツテ居リマセンデシタ。更ニ、赤痢ノ重患者ガ二人居リマシタ。兩名ノ患者ハ非常ニ衰弱シテ居テ便所ヘ行ケナイノデ平常モ粗相シマシタ。ソコデ我々ハ彼等ヲソコニ、送ンテヤリマシタ。

ボルストラツプ/BORSTLAP/醫師ハ數回ニ亙リ通譯ヲ通ジテ醫藥ヲ賦與スル様ニ切願シテ典獄ニ折衝シマシタガ、何ノ効果モ付ラレマセンデシタ。次ニ博士ハ同當局ニ數度公開狀ヲ書キマシタ。此等ノ手紙ガ監守ニ手渡サレマシタカ、スグニ引



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製カレマシタ。是ニ數名ノ日本將校ガ監獄ノ視  
察ニ來マシタ。其ノ中ノ一人ガ彼ノ印章カラボル  
ストラツプ博士ハ彼ヲ真僞テアルト認メマシタ。  
醫師ハ彼ノ監房カラ飛ビ出シテ行ツテ、此真僞ヲ  
引留メ、二名ノ赤痢重痢患者ニ對スル彼レノ注意  
ヲ喚起シマシタ。此日本將校ノ命令ニヨリ二名ノ  
赤痢患者ハ隔離サレマシタ。ソシテボルトラツフ  
先生ハ看護手トシテ派遣サレマシタガ醫藥ガ少シ  
モ彼ニ與ヘラレナカツタノデ此レハ汚レ物ノ洗濯  
ヤ便器ヲ盥ケルノヲ彼ガシテケレバナラナイト云  
フ事ヲ意味シテ居マシタ。

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手管ハ日本人ノ醫師ニ保留サレテ居マシタ。先ズ最初  
兩名ノ患者ハ毎日面ハ少シモ食物ヲ貰ヒマセシデシ  
タ、ソレカラ又ノ數日間ハ食物ヲ少量、後ニ數回ノ  
注射デシタ。其レテモ二人ノ患者ハ瘰癧リマシタ。同  
時ニホルストラツフ先生ハ此ノマラリヤ患者ニ對  
シテ、キニイネヲ入手セント試ミマシタガ無効デシ  
タ。此等ノ患者ノ一人ガ瘰癧ノ爲メニ何所ニ置スル  
ニ出テ來ナカツタ結果主マラリヤ患者ガ非道イ管打  
ヲ受ケル爲ニ行列ヲ作ラネバナラナカツタ事ハ長々  
起リマシタ。是時ハ日本人ノ何ヤラ我々が誤解ス  
ル結果長々起リマシタ。

魔刑 モロツクシエ商會會館 / HOLLERSCHE MANDELEY /  
ノ方支二人、此ビは時合法取引會會長ベ  
ン氏 / BERN / ハ一九四二年 / 二月ニ魔刑サレマシ  
タ。彼ハ患者ノ彼ノ最良上ノ公全私消ノ罪ニ關ハレ  
マシタ。最初彼ハ強迫ニ處付サレ又ニ強迫受具マセ  
ンデシタガ原地民ノ目撃者カラ此イタノデスガ彼ハ  
首ヲ切ラレマシタ。其ニリイ、ブシ、ヤート氏 /  
LIE BOEN YAT / 及二人ノ息子ガ魔刑サレマシタ。  
彼等ハ官メナド / MENDADO / ニ住ンデ居リマシ  
タ。監獄中ニ、日本文字デ「死ニ値ス」 / DESERVING  
DEATH / ト云フ意味ノ貼紙ノシテアル監房ガ

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手當ハ日本人ノ監ニ保留サレテ居マシタ。先ズ最初  
兩名ノ恩者ハ以日圓ハ少シモ食物ヲ賣ヒマセシテシ  
タ、ソレカラ又ノ日圓ハ賣却ヲ少量、後ニ數圓ノ  
注付デシタ。其レテモ二人ノ恩者ハ減リマシタ。同  
時ニボルストラッフ先生ハ以多ノマラリヤ恩者ニ對  
シテ、キニイネヲ入手セント欲ミマシタガ無感デシ  
タ。此等ノ恩者ノ一人ガ義氣ノ爲メニ何所ニ行スル  
ニガ出來ナカツタ。猶米室マラリヤ恩者ガ米運イ管町  
ヲ受ケル爲ニ行列ヲ作ラネバナラナカツタ事ハ幾々  
起リマシタ。是待ハ日本人ノ何等ヲ我々ガ誤解ス  
ル信米幾々起リマシタ。

處刑 モロツクシエ商會宣社 / MORUOKA HANDELMY /  
ノ力ヲ支ニハ、たビ以時合資の取引委員會會長ベ  
ン氏 / BEN / ハ一九四二年 / 二月ニ處刑サレマシ  
タ。彼ハ恩者ノ彼ノ最實上ノ公全私情ノ罪ニ關ハレ  
マシタ。最初彼ハ強固ニ維持サレ又ニ其自身見マセ  
ンデシタガ原地民ノ目撃者カラ以イタノデスガ彼ハ  
首ヲ切ラレマシタ。更ニリイ、ブシ、ヤート氏 /  
LIE BOEN KAT / 及二人ノ息子ガ處刑サレマシタ。  
彼等ハ皆メナド / MEENADO / ニ仕ンデ居リマシ  
タ。監獄中ニ、日本文字デ「死ニ値ス」 / DESERVING  
DEATH / ト云フ意味ノ貼紙ノシテアル監房ガ 1

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一ツアリマシタ。一九四二年／三月初旬ニ於テ此  
ノ監房ニハ十八名ヲトシテ原地民<sup>孫</sup>デハアリマシ  
タガ少クトモ以テ殺インド人一名を殺サレタリマシ  
タ。彼等ノ内二名ハ逃亡未遂ヲ罰セラレタノヲ私  
ハ知ツテ居リマス。彼等ハ監房ニ送付サレマシタ  
言葉ヲ代テ云ヘバ背中ト背中ヲ一打ニシテ押カレタリ  
タ方ニナルマデ毎日天日ニ曝サレマシタ。タ万ニハ  
彼等ハ自分ノ監房ニ歸ヘサレマシタ。彼等ハ疲弊  
爲メニ倒レルノガ怖デシタ、ソシテ、蹴ラレタリ  
叩カレタリスルコトニヨツテ再び起キ上ガラサレ  
マシタ。六、七日間此ノ監房内ノ十八名ハ少シモ  
食物ヲ貰ヒマセデシタ。其後二週間ハ毎日湯呑  
一杯ノ水ト、一日間ニボロ々々ノ塩飯一盃ヲ貰ヒ  
マシタ。此ノ期間ノ終ニ彼等ハ處刑サレマシタ。  
其後日附付シテハ抗ヲ知ル様ニ命ゼラレマシタ。  
ソシテ以テノ原地民ノ目撃者ニハ處刑ノ詳細ヲ提  
出シマシタ。

一九四二年／三月中クルン大尉／<sup>THE</sup> KROON  
ガ原地民兵二名及ビ囚人ノ下士兵五名ト共ニ懲  
罰サレマシタ。其ノ時マデ此<sup>孫</sup>ハ彼レノ忠告ナ  
ル部下ト一語ニ漏ハレズニ守チ居ヘテ、日本軍ニ  
變シテゲリラ<sup>孫</sup>ヲ進行スルコトガ出来マシタ。

7. ★

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一ツアリマシタ。一九四二年／三月初旬ニ於テ此  
ノ監房ニハ十八名主トシテ原地民<sup>孫</sup>デハアリマシ  
タガ少クトモ以テインド人一名並宗サレタリマシ  
タ。彼等ノ内二名ハ逃亡未遂デ罰セラレタノヲ私  
ハ知ツテ居リマス。彼等ハ<sup>孫</sup>監房ニ送付サレマシタ  
言葉ヲ代テ云ヘバ背中ト背中ヲ一<sup>孫</sup>肩ニシテ縛カレテ  
タ方ニナルマデ<sup>孫</sup>天日ニ懸サレマシタ。タ万ニハ  
彼等ハ自分ノ監房ニ歸ヘサレマシタ。彼等ハ疲弊  
爲メニ倒レルノガ<sup>孫</sup>所デシタ、ソシテ、蹴ラレタリ  
叩カレタリスルコトニヨツテ再び起キ上ガラサレ  
マシタ。六、七日間此ノ監房内ノ十八名ハ少シモ  
食物ヲ貰ヒマセンデシタ。其後二週間ハ毎日湯呑  
一杯ノ水ト、一日<sup>孫</sup>桶ニボロ々々ノ<sup>孫</sup>便一<sup>孫</sup>所ヲ貰ヒ  
マシタ。此ノ期間ノ終ニ彼等ハ<sup>孫</sup>處刑サレマシタ。  
其後日<sup>孫</sup>前付<sup>孫</sup>送ハ<sup>孫</sup>抗ラ<sup>孫</sup>知ル<sup>孫</sup>は<sup>孫</sup>二<sup>孫</sup>荷ゼラレマシタ。  
ソシテ<sup>孫</sup>以<sup>孫</sup>名ノ<sup>孫</sup>原地民ノ<sup>孫</sup>目<sup>孫</sup>着<sup>孫</sup>送ハ<sup>孫</sup>處刑ノ<sup>孫</sup>詳細ヲ<sup>孫</sup>提  
出シマシタ。

一九四二年／三月甲クルン大尉／<sup>孫</sup>THE KROON  
ガ<sup>孫</sup>原地民兵二名及ビ<sup>孫</sup>囚人ノ<sup>孫</sup>下士兵五名ト共ニ<sup>孫</sup>懲  
罰サレマシタ。其ノ時マデ此<sup>孫</sup>は<sup>孫</sup>彼レノ<sup>孫</sup>忠<sup>孫</sup>ナ  
ル<sup>孫</sup>部下ト一<sup>孫</sup>所ニ<sup>孫</sup>捕ハレズニ<sup>孫</sup>持チ<sup>孫</sup>前ヘテ、日本軍ニ  
變シテ<sup>孫</sup>ゲリ<sup>孫</sup>ラ<sup>孫</sup>隊ヲ<sup>孫</sup>進行スルコトガ<sup>孫</sup>出来マシタ。

7. ★

Doc 5514

クルン 大尉ト原地民兵士二名トハ我々ト共ニ同ジ監  
獄ニ收容サレテキマシタ。彼ノ言フ所ニヨルトコシ  
シン / KOSHEE / ラ官ム是等下士兵五名ハ處刑  
サレマシタ。此ノ時ハ日本人ニヨツテ公式ニ我々ニ  
報告サレマシタ。四月二十五日ニ我々、歐洲人ハ、  
破嶺部長ザイ・ア・ンド・ダブリユウ / V&W / ノ露人  
イル・ド ウルフ / IR DE WOLFF / 水産業ノ役人デア  
ルデ・ヨン / DE JOHN / ルーベース氏 / LUBBERS /  
及ビシムラー少佐 / MAJ<sup>or</sup> SCHEIMLER / ラ除イテ、  
マカツサア / MAKASSAR / 俘虜收容所ニ引續ヒ  
マシタ。最後ニ我々ニ生ハ後ニマカツサノ我々ノ  
俘虜收容所ニ到着シマシタ、ソシテ初メニ我々ニ  
生ハ我々ノ出發後處刑サレタト我々ニ告シマシタ。

#### 證人

ノルテニユス デ マン / NOLTENIUS DEMAN 中尉  
ダブリユウ・ランマース / W. LAMMERS / 中尉  
サツクムスキイ / SACUMSKY / 中尉  
クルウスター / KLOOSTER / 大尉  
一九四五年十一月十六日バンドン / BANDOENG / 二  
於テ證書作成サル  
エイ・ダブリウ・ボア / A.W. BOR / 署長ス

★  
8.



Doc 5514

クルン 大尉ト原地民兵士二名トハ我々ト共ニ同ジ監  
獄ニ收容サレテキマシタ。彼ノ言フ所ニヨルトコシ  
ジン / KOSTER / ラ官ム是等下士兵五名ハ處刑  
サレマシタ。此ノ時ハ日本人ニヨツテ公式ニ我々ニ  
通告サレマシタ。四月二十五日ニ我々、歐洲人ハ、  
破嶺部長ヴァイ・ア・ンド・ダブリユウ / V&W / ノ難人  
イル・ド ウルフ / IR DE WOLFF / 水産業ノ役人デア  
ルデ、ヨン / DE JOHN / ルーベース氏 / LUBBERS /  
及ビシムラーダ佐 / MAJ<sup>or</sup> SCHEIMLER / ラ除イテ、  
マカツサア / MAKASSAR / 停所收容所ニ引接ヒ  
マシタ。最後ニ我々ニ在ハ後ニマカツサノ我々ノ  
停所收容所ニ到着シマシタ、ソシテ初メニ在ゲタニ  
在ハ我々ノ出發後處刑サレタト我々ニ告シマシタ。

#### 證人

ノルデニユス デ マン / NOLTENIUS DEMAN 中尉  
ダブリユウ・ランマース / W. LAMMERS / 中尉  
サツクムスキイ / SACUMSKY / 中尉  
クルウスター / KLOOSTER / 大尉  
一九四五年十一月十六日バンドン / BANDOENG / ニ  
於テ證書作成サル  
エイ・ダブリウ・ボア / A.W. BOR / 署名ス

★  
8.

書類番號五五一四

Doc 5514 (cont)

證 明 書  
下記署名者領印軍情報部戦争犯罪課長、和蘭國軍印  
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/ 郵便局長歩兵少尉アル・ゼイ・ヘンセル / R.J.  
HENSEL / ノ稟述書、日附バンドン / BANDOENG /  
一九四五年十一月十六日、偵査官長 / EXAMINING  
MAGISTRAT / エイ・ダブリユウ・ボア / A.W.BOR /

署名 / 。 〃 二二八 / M

右書類ハ領印軍情報局ノ公式記録ノ一部ナリ。

署名

ベタビヤ、一九四六年六月七日

和蘭國軍  
情報局  
官印

チャールズ・ヨンゲンール / 署名

余等領印軍情報局長室付、高級官、領印軍陸軍 / R.N.I.

A. / 中尉ケイエイヴエールト / K. A. WEERD /

ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セリ

ケイエイヴエールト / 署名

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